

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

SUNDAY, MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUDOLPH FOUND IN KANSAS PENITENTIARY;
SERVING TERM FOR ROBBERY AT LOUISBURG.

Alleged Murderer of Pinkerton Detective Charles J. Schumacher, and Companion of George Collins, Who Is to Hang March 11 for the Crime, Recognized by Photograph—Governor to Be Asked for Pardon That He May Be Returned to Missouri for Trial.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.—William Rudolph, who escaped from the St. Louis Jail on July 6, 1903, where he was held pending trial with George Collins for the murder of Pinkerton Detective Charles J. Schumacher, was found today in the Kansas State Penitentiary, where he was serving time for a safe robbery.

Under the name of Albert Gorney, Rudolph was sentenced to the Lansing, Kas., Penitentiary February 10 for robbing the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company's safe at Louisburg, Kas., on January 16.

He and Tom Rogers were accused also of the attempted robbery of a bank at Cleveland, Mo., the same night as the Louisburg robbery.

After the alleged Cleveland robbery they stole a team at Cleveland and went to Louisburg. Rudolph and Rogers were caught near Paola, Kas., January 19. They had nitroglycerin and percussion caps in their possession.

Rogers was acquitted of safe robbery, but is held at Cleveland, Mo., on the charge of horse stealing. Rudolph received an indeterminate sentence to the Penitentiary of from five to ten years.

His photograph was sent to the New York Pinkerton agency by the Chief of Police of Paola, and it was recognized by W. A. Pinkerton as that of Rudolph.

W. A. Pinkerton today sent Assistant Superintendent Bush of Kansas City to Lansing and he identified Rudolph positively.

A Kansas pardon will be asked for Rudolph at once, that he may be taken to Missouri on a requisition and tried for murder and bank robbery.

George Collins, Rudolph's partner in the Union crime, will be hanged March 11. After the robbery of the Union, Mo., bank one of the most interesting crime hunts in the history of Missouri crime was begun. Pinkerton detectives were detailed from St. Louis and at last the men were surrounded in a cabin in the woods near Union. When the detectives and Sheriff Bruch's deputies ordered the robbers to surrender they were answered by a volley from the robbers, which killed Schumacher.

PINKERTON PHOTOGRAPHS.
The bank in Cleveland which Gorney and Rogers tried to rob was a member of

the American Bankers' Association. It employs the Pinkerton agency to run down criminals who rob its banks. It is a standing rule of the Pinkerton Agency to get photographs of all safe-robbers captured.

In accordance with this rule Gorney and Rogers were photographed in jail at Paola and the pictures were sent to Pinkerton headquarters in New York to be stored in its "rogue" gallery.

Since Rudolph escaped last July William Pinkerton kept on his office desk a picture of the murderer. Every photograph of a criminal that came into the office was looked at to see if it was filed. He had studied so long the features of Rudolph that they were stamped indelibly on his mind.

One day last week the pictures of Gorney and Rogers, taken in Paola, reached the Pinkerton office in New York. William Pinkerton took the photographs and glanced at them. The moment he saw the picture of Gorney he recognized Rudolph. He notified the Kansas City Agency that Rudolph was caught at last.

Yesterday Nelson W. Bush, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton Agency here, went to the Lansing prison and told the Warden that Gorney was Rudolph. The Warden sent a guard down in the prison mine after the murderer, and Bush, the detective, sat in the office and waited.

RUDOLPH WEAKENS.
As Rudolph entered the prison office Bush spoke: "Hello, Bill."

The convict started and his face flushed. In that moment he knew that his secret was out, that as Bill Rudolph he must go back to Missouri and be tried for murder.

Mr. Bush took from his pocket the photograph of Rudolph taken in Hartford, Conn. It was the man, Rudolph was stripped, and while the detective read off the description of Rudolph as taken by the Bertillon system when he was arrested in Hartford, the prison doctor measured him and looked for the marks. The identification was complete.

With the detective he spoke only a few words. Rudolph refused to tell where he had been since he escaped, except to say that he spent two weeks in Kansas City.



"BILL" RUDOLPH.
Who was found yesterday in the Kansas Penitentiary, serving a sentence for safe robbery.

HANNA'S CONDITION
GIVES MORE HOPE.

Spends a Comparatively Quiet Day and Partakes of Some Nourishment.

ARE NO NEW COMPLICATIONS.

Only Fear Now Is That the Senator May Have Another Relapse Which Probably Would Prove Fatal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Despite the critical condition of Senator Hanna, the feeling of despondency which last night pervaded the sick-chamber gave way tonight to one of restored hope.

At 11 p. m. Senator Hanna's physicians issued this bulletin:

"Senator Hanna has had a gaining day. His pulse now is 120 and regular; temperature, 104.5; respiration, 22.

"RHXER, 'OSLER, 'CARTER."

All along during the day the attending physicians, noting the manner in which the patient responded to treatment, gave it as their belief that he had a "fighting chance."

The tension under which the immediate members of the family have been since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the sickening spell came on, was noticeably relaxed to-night, and the Senator's brother, his son Dan and others of the household, spent some time in the lobby of the hotel.

Indeed, his condition was such this afternoon that Mrs. Hanna was able to take a short drive.

The most gratifying feature of the case is the Senator's continued ability to take and retain nourishment. This consists of small quantities of milk and whiskey. Throughout the day the utmost watchfulness was observed to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the chill which yesterday came so near resulting fatally.

An important point was settled to-night when the announcement was made that the Senator's illness is uncomplicated by any complications.

Throughout the night oxygen was given at intervals of about one hour. While the Senator responds to requests made by the doctors in his wakeful moments he does not talk. He continues drowsy.

The Senator's wonderful recovery from the deathlike relapse of yesterday afternoon gave much encouragement to his physicians, although it was mainly due to their heroic treatment that his patient pulled through. A reserve strength, which the doctors had hardly hoped for, was shown by the Senator, and even after his pulse had no perceptible motion and his heart had apparently stopped beating, he was brought back to life, and a few hours later became conscious again.

This was accomplished by the administration of saline solutions and oxygen. Doctor Oster, one of the physicians attending Senator Hanna, told Mr. H. M. Hanna today that, while not underrating the gravity of the Senator's condition, he regarded it as very hopeful in comparison with that of yesterday.

He said yesterday, however, that should the Senator suffer another such sinking spell as that of yesterday, there would be no doubt of its effect being fatal.

TWO CAR COLLISIONS
OCCUR ON SAME CORNER.

W. E. Palmer and E. C. Nifong Hurt in Second Accident at Easton and Taylor Avenues.

Within three hours yesterday afternoon two collisions between street cars occurred at Easton and Taylor avenues. Two persons were slightly injured.

A Spalding avenue car, which was turning into the street, collided with an east-bound car about 8 o'clock.

W. E. Palmer of No. 2445 Olive street, conductor of the Spalding avenue car, was cut about the hands by flying glass, and E. C. Nifong, motorman of the Easton avenue car, was bruised about the body.

The second collision occurred several hours before. The cars were of the Easton and Spalding divisions. Passengers of both cars received a shaking up, but no one was injured.

GOULD AND PARTY DEPART.
MAGNATE WILL INSPECT HIS SOUTHWESTERN PROPERTIES.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and party departed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock on a special train over the Iron Mountain for New Orleans. Mrs. Kingston and Traffic Director Bird joined the party.

LAND FIGHTING BEGINS ALONG YALU RIVER;
EIGHTY OF MIKADO'S MEN REPORTED CAPTURED;
JAPANESE WAR SHIPS NEAR AND FIRING IS HEARD;
RUSSIAN MINISTER AND GUARDS LEAVE KOREA.

England Prepares to Quarter Seven Regiments in Canada to Be Nearer Scene of Hostilities if British Interests Become Involved—Denmark, Urged by British, Announces Determination to Defend Neutrality—Germany, It Is Asserted, May Make a Demonstration in Favor of the Czar if Japanese Continue to Win.

JAPANESE NOW IN UNDISPUTED POSSESSION OF KOREAN CAPITAL AND PUSHING LAND FORCES NORTHWARD RAPIDLY.

News that fighting had begun along the Yalu River was received late yesterday, accompanied by the statement that eighty Japanese were made prisoners.

Dispatches from Port Arthur say that Japanese battleships have arrived at the mouth of the Yalu near Wiju, Korea, and that the sound of cannonading has been heard there.

First evidence that the Japanese are in undisputed control of Seoul, the capital of Korea, was furnished yesterday by a dispatch which said that all the Russian citizens, legation officials and guards had been forced to leave the city under a guard of Japanese soldiers. They all took a train for China, via Chemulpo.

The report comes from China-Wang-Tao, China, opposite Port Arthur, that heavy firing was heard at sea, and it is thought another engagement may have taken place.

The Russian Empire seems aroused to the highest pitch of war enthusiasm. Wild demonstrations take place at all hours in St. Petersburg and the larger cities. The resources of the Empire will be strained to the utmost.

The calling out of the reserves means the taking of 300,000 men from their usual vocations and the upsetting of the business and social organization of European Russia.

Secretary Hay's proposal to limit the field of military operations and regard the neutrality of China has been virtually accepted by France, which means that Russia is also willing. The French Ambassador at Washington has informed the State Department of this fact and a similar assurance from the Russian Ambassador is expected. Japan, in a circular note to the Powers, has already declared its intention of supporting the Russian position.

Germany appears to be as deeply and aggressively interested as either France or England. It is said the Kaiser sees a way to break the Franco-Russian alliance and that he will make a diversion in favor of the Czar if the fortunes of war continue to go against the autocrat's army.

From Halifax comes information that England wants to send seven regiments to Canada in order to have a large body of troops nearer the scene of hostilities in the far East. The great "world war," so long prophesied, seems nearer a possibility than at any time since the negotiations which led to the Berlin Congress in 1878.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14, 1:30 a. m.—An official telegram received here from Port Arthur, dated February 13, says the lights of the enemy's ships were seen off Incheon on the evening of February 11.

It says, further, that advices reached Port Arthur February 12 that six Japanese battleships had appeared in the roadstead at Tatung-Kon (on the estuary of the Yalu River and opposite the Korean port of Wiju), and that the booming of cannon had been heard.

LAND FIGHTING BEGINS
ON THE YALU RIVER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
London, Feb. 13.—There has been a battle between Russian and Japanese troops on the Yalu River.

Dispatches received here this evening say that in outpost fighting the Russians took eighty Japanese officers and men prisoners.

Official advices from Tokyo to the Japanese Legation say that in addition to M. Pavlov, the Russian Minister, the staff of the legation and the Russian Legation guard, all the other Russians at Seoul, left the Korean capital on the same train yesterday, bound for China, via Chemulpo, guarded by Japanese troops and gendarmes.

A report originating with a Japanese firm having correspondents in Tokyo, was circulated in London to-night to the effect that three Russian cruisers, presumably the Vladivostok squadron, had been torpedoed in the Straits of Tsugaru yesterday.

The Straits of Tsugaru are between the Island of Hokkaido, the northernmost of the three Japanese islands, and Nippon, the central island. Hakodate is on the northern side of the strait.

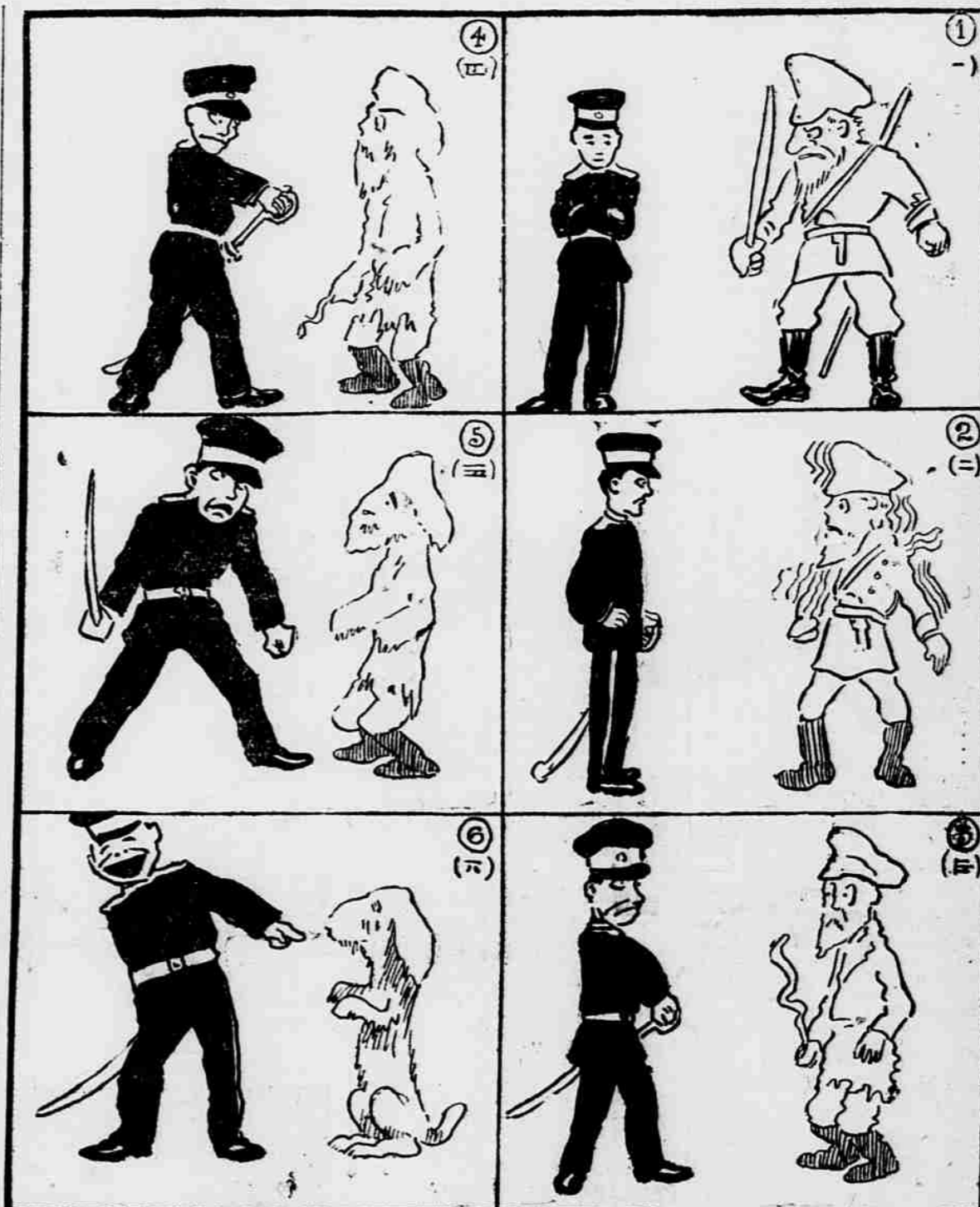
The Japanese Legation has heard nothing confirmatory of this report, although it has come to it from several sources. The legation officials received the report with considerable reserve, it being considered "too good to be true."

The Japanese have a strong naval base at Kotomari, at the northern end of Nippon.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE WILD
WITH WAR FEVER.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—For the first time since the beginning of hostilities in the far East the Government to-night gave the Russian newspapers permission to publish the accounts received from abroad of the naval engagement off Chemulpo, in which the warships Varlag and Koriet were destroyed.

The war fever, which has been around here and apparently all over the Empire,



WAR SITUATION AS PICTURED BY THE JJI SHIMPO, A LEADING JAPANESE NEWS-PAPER.

The series is intended to show Japan's firm attitude from the beginning of the negotiations and Russia's gradual transformation from a threatening Cossack to a begging dog by a mere display of force. Following the Japanese style, the pictures read down, from right to left.

or, at least, over European Russia, in a single week, is truly remarkable.

Such patriotic demonstrations have been witnessed in St. Petersburg since hostilities began have been all the more astonishing because of the public indifference during the period of negotiations and almost up to the hour when Japan struck her first blow at Port Arthur.

But now, like a flash, the whole Empire seems to have been hushed into fury by defeat, and like a bear when it is wounded and angered, it is prepared to fight to the bitter end.

BEAR AROUSED TO FURY
SEEKS AROUS TO FURY.

The dreamy Russian character has been stirred to depths of resentment, which it will be difficult to understand abroad. The patriotic demonstrations here have been almost continuous for three days and they have been entirely spontaneous. Some of them were extraordinary in character.

To-day the schoolboys and students of the city, numbering thousands, marched bareheaded for hours up and down the Nevsky prospect, bearing flags, shouting and singing patriotic airs. They were followed by an enormous crowd.

Like previous processions, this one went first to the Anichkov Palace, where the Dowager Empress, who is very popular with the people, showed herself. Later the boys and students completely surrounded the Winter Palace, and in response to their enthusiastic cheers the Czar and the Czarina made their appearance.

When the Czarina blew kisses to the boys a vast shout went up, which waked the echoes across the Neva.

At the French Embassy, which was next visited by the procession, M. de Pavlov was compelled, in the absence of the Ambassador, to appear at a balcony and acknowledge the cheers for Russia's ally.

In front of the barracks the various regimental bands in the city played the national hymn to hurraing crowds.

THEATER PERFORMERS
INTERRUPTED BY FOLKSONGS.

There were demonstrations to-night outside the theaters and the performances going on inside were stopped while the orchestras went out to the street to play the folk-songs which the soldiers sing while marching.

The fact that the poor house porters pay their last cent for the extra editions of the newspapers and that the cab drivers do not charge military men for carrying them around shows how deeply the feelings of the people have been penetrated.

under 43 years of age must report. This will result in the disorganization of daily life in this part of the Empire, and it will have an ill-effect upon every profession and calling.

The "yellow peril" is a conviction in Germany and Germans readily accept the view of Russia that to give Japan equal rights to enter and settle Manchuria and to cross the 2,000 miles of frontier separating China from Russia might turn Western civilization back upon the Ural Mountains.

The Russian peasant cannot compete with the Chinaman or the Japanese, and if the United States, with 3,000 miles of ocean between it and China, has adopted a Chinese exclusion law, and if Great Britain is disturbed lest the Chinese get a footing in South Africa, how much more, as German thinkers often aver, should Russia and all Europe fear this economic invasion?

Chinese miners are now excluded from Siberia.

The "yellow danger" is accepted as a substantial fact, and it is believed that Japanese imitation has already resulted in injuring Germany's trade in the far East.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SAYS IT WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.
Tokio, Feb. 13.—The Chinese Government yesterday proclaimed the neutrality of China during the war between Russia and Japan.

AMERICAN SHIP HELD
BY RUSSIAN OFFICIALS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Feb. 13.—The Boston Tow-boat Company of Boston has complained to the State Department against the forced detention at Port Arthur by the Russian authorities of the company's steamship Pleiades, which sailed from Seattle on February 2, with a cargo of flour.

Secretary Hay sent instructions by telegraph to Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to investigate the case and to call upon the Russian Government for a statement. The acting United States Consul General at Chifeso has confirmed the report that the Pleiades is detained.

It is supposed here that the action of the Russian authorities at Port Arthur in refusing to permit the American vessel to clear was based on the suspicion that those aboard her would give information of value to the Japanese in regard to the injuries inflicted upon Russian ships and the general conditions at Port Arthur. In these circumstances it is doubtful that the Pleiades will be permitted to sail for some time.

ONE BRITISH SHIP ESCAPES;
OTHER GUARDED BY SOLDIERS.
London, Feb. 13.—One of the two British ships, Rosheria and Foxton Hall, carrying Cardiff coal, which have been unable to leave Port Arthur, owing to the strict orders of the Russians, has escaped.

The captain of the Rosheria telegraphed that the ship was safe.

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